The Caledonian Mercury.

Edinburgh, Monday, May 2, 1726.

From the Evening Poſt, April 22.

Petersburg, April 6.

TWO hundred Veſſels of a new Invention have been built by Order of our Empreſs; they are ſomething like Galleys, but ſo large as to carry 300 Men each, and will be ready to ſail by the next fair Wind, under Convoy of 22 Men of War.

Warſaw, April 13. There is a popular Commotion in Lithuania, on account of the Election of an Aſſeſſor of the Tribunal in the principal Provinces of the Palatinate of Wilda, where 30,000 Men appeared on Horſeback. We neither know whether theſe Flames of Contention are like to ſpread further, nor whether the ſaid Election is the real Pretence; however, the General of Lithuania has ſent Forces thither, to endeavour to ſuppreſs them.

Copenhagen, April 20. Men work Day and Night in fitting out our Fleet; 5 Men of War are already out in our Road, 5 more will be ready by the latter End of this Month. We daily expect the Britiſh Fleet to join with ours.

Vienna, April 17. We have received Advice from Turin, That the K. of Sardinia has acceded to the Treaty of Hanover, and deſigns to augment his Forces to 40,000 Men, that he may be able to ſend an Army to the Field, if Occaſion was. Yeſterday was ſigned, as we hear, an Act by which the Imperial Court enters into the Treaty of Peace and Alliance, formerly concluded between the Courts of Ruſſia and Sweden. 'Tis talked beſides, that another Act is drawing up, by which the Empreſs of Ruſſia is alſo to accede to the Treaty of Vienna.

Conſtantinople, March 18. The two Commiſſioners who were appointed by the Porte to enter into Conference with the Envoy of Sultan Eſref, Succeſſor to Meriweys, having reported the extravagant Propoſals the ſaid Miniſter made them, the Grand Signior was ſo enraged thereat, that he has reſolved to puſh on the War in Perſia with the utmoſt Vigour; for which Purpoſe they are caſting Cannon to be ſent into that Country.

London, April 23. Letters from Jamaica adviſe, That the Samuel, Captain Gray, was arrived there from Madeira, having been taken near Jamaica by 3 Spaniſh Guard-de-coſts, who plundered her, and kept her 4 Days.

The Centinel that was to have been ſhot on Tueſday laſt in Hide Park, has obtained his Majeſty's moſt gracious Pardon.

The moſt ſurprizing Machine for raiſing Water by Fire in York Buildings, began to work laſt Monday, and has ſince continued Night and Day; it raiſes 250 Tuns every Hour; they burn 2 Chalders of Coals in 24 Hours.

Letters from Lisbon ſay, that a Ship was arrived there from the Coaſt of Africa, the Maſter whereof reported, that the Engliſh Fort at Gambo in Africa was blown up, the Magazine by Accident taking Fire; and ſeveral Perſons killed thereby.

Portſmouth, April 21. His Exceſſency the Dutch Ambaſſador was here laſt Week, and went to the Dock and viewed the ſeveral Naval Stores.

From Miſt's Weekly Journal, April 23.

They write from Petersburg, That the Czarina has appointed Sapicha Saroſt of Bolrocski, whoſe Son was lately married to the Daughter of Prince Menzicoff, to be Captain-General of all the Ruſſian Forces. Count Rabutin, the Emperor's Ambaſſador, is every Day ſince his Arrival in Conference with the Miniſters: And 'tis obſerved, that more Honours are paid him, than have been known to be paid to any other Miniſter; there being a Guard always upon Duty at his Houſe; and the Czarina has ſignified to him, that ſhe will bear his Expences during his Reſidence at her Court. 'Tis ſaid that a Body of 30000 Land-forces are to be embarked on board the Fleet fitting out at Revel & other Ports: Which induces People to think, that more is intended than exerciſing the Seamen, as given out; however the Danes, who ſeemed not to like it, are preparing both by Sea and Land: The Swedes, on the other Side, appear to take no Umbrage at it. Upon the Whole, many believe the Danes have Ground to apprehend, that ſomething is intended for the Recovery of the Dutchy of Holſtein.

From the Poſt-Man, April 23.

Paris, April 27. The Sieur Nicolas Caruel, [illegible] of the Royal and Military Order of St. Le[illegible]

Native of Mauber Fontaine, near Rocroy, died the 6th of February last, in the 115th Year of his Age. He had the Honour of bearing a Commission as Captain of a Company of Foot in the Regiment of Mons, in the Reign of King Lewis XIII. His Majesty's Great Great Grandfather; which Commission was dated January 28. 1636. In 1712 he commanded Part of the Militia of Champagne, employ'd in guarding the Rivers, being presented to the King in April 1722, his Majesty made him Knight of the Order of St. Lewis, order'd all the Arrears of a Pension granted to him by King Lewis XIV. to be paid him; and gave him an extraordinary Gratification besides.

From Mist's Weekly Journal, April ---.

Mr. *Mist*,

AS you have always appear'd ready to serve the Publick, it may be proper at this Time, when a Bill for preventing frivolous and vexatious Arrests is depending in Parliament, to give you an Instance or two of the great Necessity there is for it at this Time. When all those good Laws which our Ancestors have provided for us, are not sufficient to prevent the Evils which are practised in our inferiour Courts, by the Advice of some mean spirited Men who seek to make their own Fortunes by the Ruine of their Neighbours; and very often the Poor become a Prey to such Devourers, for want of a Friend to assist them, or Money to defend themselves, as will appear by what I shall relate in a Cause or two that was tried at *Whitechappel* Court, in *August* 1724. The first I shall take Notice of, was an Action brought for Two-Pence Farthing; to which the Defendant pleaded, that there was no such Debt due to the Plaintiff. The Plaintiff, in the Declaration, charged, that it was for a Penny Black-Pudding, and Five Farthings for Mutton Steaks; but having no Evidence to prove the Delivery of the Goods, the Court proceeded to hear what the Defendant could do to convince the Jury that there was no such Debt contracted. Whether the Defendant was of Age or not I cannot tell; but her Father, I remember, brought a Person who swore, that he did believe, that he, the Father of the Defendant, did provide sufficient Diet for the Defendant, and that there was no such Debt due, because that the Plaintiff in this Cause had been indebted to this Defendants Father six Shillings, and not paying it, he caused this Plaintiff to be arrested, and that the six Shillings was paid; but this Plaintiff not knowing how to be revenged on this Defendant's Father, had caused this Action to be brought to put this Defendant to Charge, because the Father had sued for six Shillings; and that the Plaintiff, in this Cause, never did demand this Two-pence Farthing until this Action was brought. The Defendant's Father also swore, that he paid this Plaintiff Four Pence, which his Daughter, this Defendant, was indebted to the Plaintiff, and forbad the Plaintiff to give the Defendant any Credit, without his Order; and that if there had been really any such Sum due to the Plaintiff, it would have been demanded when he received the six Shillings. Notwithstanding this Evidence, the Council for the Plaintiff argued very long, that it was charged for Diet for the Defendant, therefore it ought to be paid. So after much Time spent (I think, more than such a Cause deserved) the Judge proceeded to Sum up the Evidence to the Jury; who, without any long Consultation, gave it for the Defendant with Cost.

I do not remember now, whether it was the next Cause, but soon after came on another, where the Plaintiff declared for Sixpence, which was given for the Defendant without Costs. Many such Causes as these are tried in this and other Courts, to the entire Ruin of many a poor Family; and often poor Wretches are thrown in Jayl for the very Charges, for the Attorneys, &c. of such Places are Men of so great Charity, that they'll starve a whole Family rather than lose a Groat. 'Tis very surprising to see, that in such trifling Causes as these, perhaps you shall have a Bill of ten Pounds Charges. This is often the Cause our Jails are filled with poor unhappy Wretches, who suffer Hardships worse than *Egyptian* Bondage; nay, what an Infidel would not do to his Fellow Creature.

Who would imagine, that Christians could be so hard hearted to one another; or that so great Evils should go so long without proper Remedies to prevent them. It would be more than can be contain'd in the Compass of a Letter, if I should proceed to to say all that is necessary on this Subject: But I beg Leave to observe, that these Evils extend further than what have been already spoken to; for from this Cause it is, that the Rich find the Burthen so great upon them to maintain the Poor; and when a Man is shut up in Prison, the Parish becomes bound to provide for his Family, which oftner happens from such Causes as these, than from those for much larger Sums. And if a Person be arrested here for Twopence, it will cost almost as much Charge to defend it, as it would at *Westminster-Hall* for an Action of a Thousand Pound; for they make you pay Nine Shillings and Four Pence

for

for the Action and to the Officers, if they extort no more, which is very often done; and if you give Bail you pay Four Shillings and Sixpence; and the next Court Day you are obliged to give Bail in Court, for which you pay five Shillings and Ten Pence, and ſo on for the reſt of the Proceedings.

I am of opinion, that when Power was granted to erect ſuch Courts, it was intended as a Means to ſave the Subject much Trouble and Expence, and that they might have Juſtice near home at a ſmall Charge: But ſince it comes ſo far ſhort of anſwering what was intended, that were a good Reaſon, if no other could be given, why they ſhould be ſuppreſs'd, when inſtead of ſerving the People, they are become a common Grievance, and ought to be preſented as ſuch. But in Anſwer ſome People will ſay, where will be the Juſtice of that? They have purchaſed their Places to the leſſening of their Fortunes; therefore it would be very unreaſonable, to make a Law to take their Bread from them. To which I agree, were that true; but if it be falſe, there is no Hardſhip in it at all, for if I have been oppreſſed for many Years, that is no ſufficient Reaſon why it ſhould be continued.

Yours, &c.

Wye's Letter, verbatim, London, April 26.

Since our laſt arrived a Mail from France, three from Flanders, and one from Holland.

Remainder of the Proteſt mentioned in our laſt.

" We think this Debate ſhould not have been adjourned, leſt any Inference ſhould be drawn from " this dilatory Proceeding, that this Houſe is not " as jealous of their Rights and Privileges at this " Time, and as much determined to ſupport them, " as any of their Anceſtors have formerly been.

3. " Since it cannot be doubted, that 'tis an inherent and fundamental Right in this Houſe, " to alter and amend any Money-Bills which comes " from the Commons, we cannot but apprehend " alſo, that all Demands of Supply ſhould come " from the Throne into this Houſe of Parliament, " according to ancient Uſage. And we conceive, " all other Methods of demanding Supplies, are " new, and muſt be dangerous to the Conſtitution.

4. " Becauſe there is an Expreſſion in the Meſſage, which we apprehend to be entirely unprecedented, and never before uſed in any Meſſage " to the Houſe of Commons, the Appellation of *Parliament* being given to them ſeparately from " this Houſe; and therefore, leſt any Miſtake of " this Kind ſhould be attended with ſuch ill Conſequences, as to encourage evil Miniſters hereafter to a total Neglect of this Houſe, we conceive " that proper Notice ſhould have been taken of it immediately, without deferring the further Conſideration thereof for a Month.

Scarſdale, Strafford, Craven, Litchfield, Exeter, Mountjoy, Aberdeen, Coventry, Compton, Gower, Aſhburnham, Lechmere, Warrington, Boyle, Bathurſt, Bruce, Uxbridge, Foley.

Yeſterday the Commons in a Committee on Ways and Means, reſolved, That the Impoſition of two Pennies Scots, upon each Pint of Ale and Beer, Brewed and ſold in Glaſgow (which is to continue till the 1ſt of November 1738) be veſted in his Majeſty, for raiſing 6080 L. to make Satisfaction to Mr. Campbell for Damages he ſuſtained in the late Riot at Glaſgow. That the Duty of 3 ſh. per Pound on Snuff be repealed. That the Rate of all Snuff imported in Britiſh Ships from the Britiſh Plantations, be two Shillings and Sixpence per Pound; and that the Rate of Snuff imported from Italy, Spain, Portugal, and other Parts, except France, be five Shillings per Pound. That any of his Majeſty's Ships may import Whale Fins, Oil or Blubber, taken in St. David's Sreights, or any Parts adjoining thereto, as alſo the Fins, Oil or other Produce whatſoever of Sales or other Creatures, caught in the Greenland Seas, St. David's Streights, or any other Part of the Seas adjoining, without paying any Cuſtom, Subſidy or other Duty for 5 Years, commencing the 24th of December 1726.

The Honourable Robert Digby, Eſq; Member for Warwick, is dead; as alſo Edward Nicols, Eſq; Member for Shaftsbury. Commodore Harris, Commander of the Faulkland, (arrived at Portſmouth) died in his Voyage from the W. Indies.

There are now 5 vacant Seats in Parliament, viz. Helſton, Knavesburrow, Warwickſhire, Shaftſbury, and Durham, the latter occaſioned by Charles Talbot Eſq; being made the King's Solicitor General. Richard Lewen Eſq; one of the Directors of the S. S. Company, is appointed High Sheriff of Kent.

This Day his Majeſty came to the Houſe of Peers, and gave the Royal Aſſent to the Malt and Victuallers Bills, in the latter of which we hear, there is a Clauſe for circulating L. 500,000 on the Credit of the ſaid Bill, which enacts that every Retailer of Beer and Ale within the Bills of Mortality, ſhall after the 24th of June next ſell any Ale or Beer, without taking from the Commiſſioners to be appointed

pointed by the Lords of the Treasury, a Permission, for which they shall pay 2 sh. and 6 d. And if any shall omit to take out such Permission yearly, shall forfeit 20 L. and that every Inn Keeper and Victualler, shall compound with the Commissioners for the Tax he is to pay yearly in Proportion to his Trade.

'Tis said the Emperor has acceded to the Alliance concluded 1724, betwixt the Czar and King of Sweden, and the same is lookt upon as a Basis to the Treaty of Vienna.

From the Evening Post, April 26.

Vienna, April 20. On the 17th Inst the Emperor acceded to the Defensive Alliance concluded at Stokholm the 4th of March 1724, between the Czar and the King of Sweden, and is founded on the Peace of Newstadt. Some of the Foreign Ministers here are extremely surprized at it, the more, because hitherto it was industriously reported here, that the Czarina inclined to the Hanover Treaty. 'Twas scarce expected by any, that this Alliance should be a Basis for the present Treaty. One of the principal Articles of that Alliance, which never were published in Print before, is, That if any of the contracting Powers come to be attacked, the others are obliged to succour him both with Men and Ships, and also assist the Duke of Holstein in his Pretensions upon the Dutchy of Sleswick. Expresses have been dispatched with the News of that Affair, to the Courts of Petersburg, Spain and Great Britain, by the respective Ministers of those Princes. Our Ministers hope the King of Spain will also enter into the Treaty with the Czarina.

London, April 26. We hear the Duke of Athole will be married in a little Time to Mrs. Lenoy, late of Hammersmith.

We hear 3 more Ships of War were this Day put in Commission.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

¶¶¶ Tuesday the 10th of May Inst. by 10 of the Clock Forenoon, There is to be exposed to Sale, by Way of Roup, at Tullimet in Athole, six Miles above Dunkeld, a Parcel of good large CATTLE, consisting of Milk Cows, and Calves, Yeald Cows, two and three Year old Stots, Queys, Stirks, and a good Bull.

[§] That the Roup and Sale of certain EQUIVALENT DEBENTURES, to the Amount of L. 1368 sterl. of principal, with the Interest due thereupon from Michaelmas 1724, formerly advertised to have been within the Parliament-house of Edinburgh, upon the 26th of April last, was adjourned to the 17th Instant: Upon which Day, betwixt the Hours of 2 & 4 after Noon, the Roup and Sale of the said Debentures, and Interest due thereupon, is to proceed in the Parliament-house, before the L. Pancaittland, or the Lord Ordinary on the Bills for the Time.

Fishery-Office, 28th April, 1726.

The Managers of the Copartnery are to expose to publick Sale, at their Office, TO MORROW being the 3d Inst. at 3 after Noon, at the following low Rates, for Encouragement of Bidders, viz.

Four new Herring-nets, at 3 L. sterl. each.
Five Lots, containing 80 dress'd Nets, at 30 sh. sterl. each.
Eight ditto, containing 110 undress'd ditto, at 15 sh. each.
Utensils for a Twine-work per Inventary, to be set up at L. 9, 17, 8 sterl.
Ditto for a Rope-band, per ditto, to be set up at L. 17 10 sh. sterl.
Ditto for a Barking-house, per ditto, to be set up at L. 14, 16, 4 sterl.

The above Goods will be shown at Leith by David Daes the Copartnery's Agent, and the Inventaries and Articles of Roup, at their Office in the Lawn-market. Also there will be exposed to public Sale at the said Office, at the same Hour Tomorrow, 88 Lasts, 1 3d Herring Barrels lying at Peterhead, in one Lot, at 14 sh. per Last.

*** There will be published, immediately after Rising of the ensuing General Assembly of this Church, A true Historical Relation of Mr. JAMES CHALMERS, Minister of Dyke, his Call and Admission to the Vacancy in the Town of Aberdeen, in room of the Rev. Mr. Francis Melvil, Minister of the Gospel: Wherein is set forth, 1, The Rise of the Differences in Aberdeen concerning that Matter, which is now grown into a public Cause, and seems (justly) to have alarmed the whole Church of Scotland. 2, The Conduct of the several Church-judicators, particularly the *Commission*, therein. 3, The Consequences which that Settlement will probably have in Aberdeen, and may serve to introduce elsewhere, if not remedy'd. 4, What the Radical Judicatories of the Church (the Supreme not excepted) may apprehend, with respect to their Intrinsick Power, from such Instances, but more especially this, if scruti'd over. As also, containing Mr. Chalmers's own Conduct, and the Part that the several Societies and Persons more directly engag'd, have acted from first to last, for and against his Transportation, and from what known Influence. Together with the Characters of a few on both Sides, drawn chiefly from their Management, and the Methods they push'd their Designs by. Some proper Reflections, and useful Observations, are intermixed throughout. *Jer.* 23, xi. *Psal.* 74. vi. *John* 10. i.

*** That upon the 2d Wednesday of May Inst. being the 11 thereof, betwixt the Hours of 10 and 12 in the Forenoon, there will be exposed to Sale (by voluntar Roup) at the House of the Earl of Kinnoul at Duppline, within 3 Miles to the West of the Town of Perth, a Parcel of English Oxen, Stotts and Bulls, and of English Cows and Queys, in all about 70; of the Brood of Sir William Saintquintine, Mr. Crofts, and Mr. Leeds; some of 5 Years old, some of 4, some, of 3, some of 2, and others of one. Whoever has a-mind to offer for said Cattle, may call at Mr. James Ramsay Factor to the Earl of Kinnoul, upon any Day betwixt and the said 2d Wednesday of May next, who will order the Cattle to be shown.

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